

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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VOLUME XXVIII.....No. 51  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway-SATISFACTION.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-LITTLE THEATRE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway-LONDON.  
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Those States, bordering, as they do, upon the Upper Mississippi or its tributaries, and their agricultural produce down the Father of Waters to the plantations bordering on the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries—corn, wheat, flour, hogs, bacon, hams, beefs, butter, eggs, horses and mules, for which in return they received either sugar and molasses or the gold poured into the planters' coffers from every nation of Europe. Not that the Southern States in the valley of the Mississippi could not have raised for themselves, as they do now, the products sold them by the Northwest, but that the transportation down the Mississippi of cereals and animals was so cheap and convenient, the navigation being open at all seasons of the year. Thus the people of the Northwest fed and supplied with mules three millions of negroes employed in raising the great Southern staples—sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, but particularly the last named product. Before the war the price of a mule in Illinois was one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold. At present, notwithstanding the great demand for the animal in our army, the price is only sixty dollars in depreciated currency. The same is true of other agricultural products. A late number of a Minnesota journal quotes prices there as follows:—Flour, four dollars per barrel; corn, forty-five cents per bushel; dressed hogs, three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred; hams, four cents per pound; butter, ten cents per pound; eggs, eight cents per dozen, and other articles equally low. In the river counties of Iowa beef is only two dollars and fifty cents per hundred, or at the rate of two and a half cents per pound, and in the same State last winter, not a hundred miles from the Mississippi, pork was sold dressed at less than a dollar per hundred. It is certainly not cheaper now. What is the cause of this, while the same articles are so high in New York? It is the increased cost of railroad transportation. Owing to the closing of the Mississippi by the blockade, the freights offered to the railroads exceed their capacity, and the directors have enormously increased their rates. Flour, which used to be transported from the towns on the Mississippi by railroad through to New York at ninety cents per barrel, now costs to move it more than twice the sum; and as for corn, it costs the price of five bushels to send one to market.

It will be impossible for the Western farmers to stand this very long; for, hard as is their case, how much harder would it have been had not the demand for our breadstuffs in Europe been so great during the last two years. But, as this arose from the accident of short crops, it is not to be depended on hereafter, and the prospects for the agricultural interest of the Northwest in the event of the continuance of the war are gloomy in the extreme. This accounts for the vehemence with which the mismanagement of the war is assailed by nearly all sections of politicians in that region. It also explains the boldness of the copperheads there, who are growing more numerous and more dangerous every hour, and are loudly calling for the stoppage of the war. These men are not in a majority at present; but, like the radicals in the republican party, they may soon force forward with them men of more moderate counsels, and the consequences may be most deplorable.

Under the double pressure, therefore, of our financial difficulties and of the menacing attitude of the Northwest, the war for the Union must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and to a speedy and successful termination. Let the emancipation proclamation be recalled, let everything be abandoned that is calculated to prolong the war, let a policy be adopted in which all can cordially unite, and let General McClellan be put at the head of the War Department at once, and very soon the loyal States will have cause to rejoice in the happy results. But if the radical programme be not thrown overboard, and the war in consequence be indefinitely prolonged, it will fall signally and suddenly, in the most disastrous manner, and then we may bid an eternal adieu to our once glorious Union, the envy and admiration of the world.

THE "HEALTH, COMFORT AND EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY."—There is a bill before the Senate, entitled "a bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the armies of the United States," which ought to pass without delay. It provides "that the medical department shall unite with the line officers of the army in supervising the cooking within the same, as an important sanitary measure," and that "the said medical department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of rations for the soldiers." The necessary cooks to each company, including two subordinate African cooks, are also to be provided under judicious regulations.

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THE DANGERS OF THE CRISIS.—Our National Finances and the Attitude of the North-west. Whoever has attentively read the clear, calm and masterly speech of Mr. Spaulding, of this State, upon the new Bank bill, cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, and the fearful responsibility that devolves on those to whom the management of the war for the Union is entrusted. From the enormous expenditures and the railroad speed with which we are running into debt (two millions and a half per day), he shows that there is an absolute necessity for unanimity, and for such a vigorous prosecution of the war as will bring it to the most speedy termination that is possible. Every day that the war is prolonged the daily debt is being increased, and it must be paid by taxation in some form or other. The government is spending at a fearful rate the accumulations of former years of prosperity.

Already the tax is beginning to be felt by the people; but as the war is procrastinated and the debt increased the burden will become more and more grievous, till at last it is intolerable. The present taxation can be paid with comparative ease, "running along, as we are, at forty miles an hour, under the pressure of irredeemable paper." There is now a seeming prosperity in the Eastern and Middle States; but a day of reckoning will surely come.

In addition to the financial difficulty of carrying on a long war of such magnitude, there is another difficulty which is looming up in a very alarming shape, and that is the position and attitude of the Northwest. Without the heavy co-operation of that section of the Union the war would soon be brought to a dead halt. But it cannot be denied that in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other Northwestern States a feeling of general discontent has grown up, arising from the military blunders at Washington resulting in the failure of campaign after campaign, and from the political blunders perpetrated in the same centre, appearing to change the legitimate objects of the war as announced in the beginning by Congress and the President, and to turn the struggle into a fanatical crusade for the abolition of negro slavery—a policy calculated to unite the people of the Southern States as one man, to render their resistance desperate, and to protract the war to an indefinite period.

The Northwestern States entered with enthusiasm upon the war, under the idea that it was to be a short one, and that it would result in a speedy restoration of the Union under the constitution, as it has come down to us from the founders of the government. They cared nothing about the negro. Their interests and their patriotism combined for the Union. Their interests lay both with the East and the South, but far more with the South, the chief and natural market for their agricultural produce. By the war that market was closed against them. It was their interest to have it speedily opened, by bringing the war to a rapid conclusion by the triumph of the Union arms. Their patriotism tended in the same direction. Hence their zeal in the cause. They went heart and soul into the war, in order to make it short. One of their main reliance was that it would be of short duration was that the peculiar institution of the South would not be meddled with, except so far as military operations rendered it necessary, and that the Union sentiment in the Southern States would be developed with the progress of our arms. The Northwestern men believed that the Unionists were really in a majority, as would be seen if they had only an opportunity to declare themselves. But if that was the case in the beginning of the war the course of events has completely changed it, and there is now no real Union sentiment worth speaking of anywhere south of the Potomac. Hence the Northwestern men are disappointed. They account for the change, and for the determination of the Southern States to fight it out to the bitter end, by the change in the political programme at Washington. This change they think separates their patriotism from their interest; for, while the voice of patriotism prompts them to battle on and battle over for the Union, the voice of interest whispers that a long war would ruin them, even if it

should be successful, for it would consume all their property, while at the same time it would destroy the goose of the South that laid golden eggs for them.

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THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Economic Anarchy. The debates in the British Parliament on that portion of the Queen's speech which refers to the civil war in this country will not mitigate the bitter some entertained here of the unfairness and hostility of British statesmen in our regard. While we must accord to the Queen the fullest credit for the sincerity of the regret expressed by her at the existing condition of things, it is impossible to delude ourselves with the conviction that this feeling is in any degree participated in by those who took the leading part in these discussions.

When we find the ministerial and opposition leaders—Karl Russell and Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons—declaring it utterly impossible that the Union should be restored, and predicting for us a future of turbulence and anarchy, we are induced to ask to whom this result, if it be ever realized, will be mainly owing? Has the policy of non-intervention, on which they congratulate themselves, been fairly and honestly carried out? Has it not, in fact, operated more to our prejudice than open hostility? Were they in some degree, and we could have inflicted injury for injury, and compensated ourselves for the aid furnished to the rebels. By their connivance with the agents of the latter they have caused us as much damage as if they were openly at war with us. They have not only permitted the South to be freely supplied with arms, ammunition and clothing, but with privates to prey upon our commerce—a proceeding utterly at variance with the laws of nations. The risk and cost of an armed intervention they leave to the French Emperor, of whose designs, as developed in the celebrated letter to General Forey, they have long been cognizant. It is the old story of the monkey employing the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire—an ignoble part for the rulers of a great nation to play.

It remains to be seen whether Louis Napoleon will persevere in fulfilling the role thus assigned to him. Lord Derby admits that recognition of the Southern confederacy necessarily involves an armed intervention in its support, and that Great Britain is not prepared to participate in such a proceeding. She therefore leaves to the French Emperor all its risks, and stands by ready to reap all its advantages. It is possible that, blinded by his ambition, he will continue to ignore the perils foreseen by his astute ally, and plunge France into a protracted and costly war with us. Of one thing he may rest assured: she will leave him to flounder his way unaided through it.

The professions of regret and sympathy that are habitually expressed for us by English and French statesmen in the discussion of American affairs are all twaddle. It is certain that neither Lord Derby nor Russell has any feeling of this sort. None are more desirous of seeing the great republic broken up. And yet we are entitled to better treatment at the hands of the public men of both countries. France in her revolutions, and England in her troubles in India, not only found on our part no disposition to take advantage of them, but met with ready sympathy from us. Of the three great maritime Powers, Russia is the only one that has manifested a really friendly and cordial disposition towards us since the commencement of the war. Her good offices and belief in our reintegration are all the more gratifying in view of the great part that she herself has to play in the future. She no doubt feels that our destiny, like her own, will carry us to a higher point of power and glory than any that we have hitherto reached, and that we shall each, on our respective continents, exercise an all-controlling influence.

HOW OVERTURES FROM THE NORTHWEST WOULD AFFECT THE REBELS.—A silly story having been got up at Mobile, and published in one of the journals of that city, as coming from "a distinguished citizen of one of the Northwestern States," to the effect that "Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have determined to stop the war and make terms of peace with the Confederate States, at all hazards," and that already "out of McClellan's army of one hundred and fifty thousand men led against Vicksburg, all have deserted but forty thousand," and this extraordinary news having been despatched by telegraph to the rebel capital as "important if true," the Richmond papers comment upon it with the most bitter ridicule. They reject the statement as absurd, and show great anxiety lest anybody should believe it, and lest the delusion should demoralize their army and cause the troops to relax their discipline and their efforts at this critical moment.

This is perhaps natural enough; but there is something more important behind. Not only do these journals scoff at the intelligence as a Yankee venture set about to do mischief to the South, but, assuming for argument's sake that it is true now, or may be hereafter, they repudiate with inevitable scorn all idea of ever uniting with the Northwest upon any terms. The Richmond *Express*, for example, the special organ of Jeff. Davis, declares, once for all, that as soon as the States of the Northwest recall their troops the confederacy will be willing to make treaties with them; but "as to a union with them, under the old flag, or any other, they come two years too late." That surely ought to satisfy all who talk of restoring the Union by peace. Nor is the organ of the rebel government satisfied with this declaration, but proceeds to insult in advance the people of the Northwest, should they even come to make treaties with them.

Let the copperheads see and all others of the Northwest whom it may concern "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest," what the leading journals of the rebellious States say about peace, or even treaties with the people of that region.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY NORTH AND SOUTH.—Is it not a suggestive fact that the rebels at Richmond and throughout the confederacy were celebrating Washington's birthday yesterday with the same vim, vigor and splendor as the people of New York and the North? Does not this show that—all local prejudices aside—the people of the North and South still have the same patriotism and the same heart? Should not this teach us that if the leading extremists of both sections—the leading rebels at the South and the abolitionists at the North—were put down the masses of both divisions of our common country would soon reunite fraternally and eternally? Neither section will give up Washington, the father of the nation; and if both would but follow his advice, and "make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity," we should have no more civil wars. Washington is still the father of the American people, and the responsibility

of our present troubles rests with those fire-eaters at the South who have preferred the teachings of Yancy, and those fanatics at the North who have preferred the example of John Brown, to the conservation of him who is really "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

THE SACRIFICY OF JOHN VAN BUREN VINDICATED.—Last November John Van Buren stoutly advocated, as a democratic humanitarian, the offering of the olive branch to the rebels; but with the receipt of their defiant answers, in various forms, from Richmond, he discovered that the only alternative for the Northern democracy was the vigorous prosecution of the war, and so he boldly and promptly took his position accordingly. The instructive extracts which we have lately published from numerous rebel journals fully confirm the sagacity of Mr. Van Buren in taking this position. The rebels will not have peace upon any other terms than those of a complete thrashing to the one side or the other; and even so, then, let it be. John Van Buren has taken the only road of safety to the Northern democracy.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. The Bill to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus Passed by the Senate. Discussion in the House on the Constitution Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1863. GENERAL ULMANN'S LOUISIANA NEGRO BRIGADE. It is stated that General Daniel Ullmann, of New York, is to command a negro brigade in Louisiana. He goes out there with a complete set of white officers for two regiments, the rank and file to be raised from the contrabands. A son of Vice President Hamlin is to be one of the colonels, and the wife of the Vice President daughter-in-law is to be the wife of the colonel.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE HOUSE. The debate in the House upon the Constitution bill was long and animated, amendments being cut off by the previous question. The discussion was quite general; several powerful speeches were made by the opposition, who claimed that it is a direct blow against the liberties of the people. The bill was earnestly supported by Messrs. Olm, of New York; Sheffield, of Rhode Island; Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and England, of Ohio, who contended that in the present crisis of our national affairs the extraordinary powers conferred by it over all the able-bodied men in the country are necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. They denounced the democrats upon the other side of the House as aiders and comforters of the rebels. There was warm work between Messrs. Vallandigham and Campbell and England. The latter was extremely sarcastic in replying to his colleague. None of the speakers made it clear what effect the conscription of copperheads and sympathizers with rebellion will have upon our armies when it shall be carried out.

WHERE IS THE MINISTER FROM HAVRE? Considerable inquiry is made here respecting the Minister and Secretary of Legation from Havre, whose arrival in New York was announced several days ago. It is hinted that they are purposely kept back until Congress adjourns, in the fear that their debut in Washington might compromise the Government's policy towards the French Republic.

GENERAL HOOKER IN TOWN. Major General Hooker was at Willard's today. Some of our pickets in front of the Rappahannock have been in the habit of trading negroes with the enemy for sheep. This contraband trade in wool has been stopped.

THE TAX ON TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD. The Committee on Ways and Means have decided to day to exempt California miners from the proposed tax on transactions in gold when the metal first changes hands.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR CALIFORNIA. At the unanimous request of the California Congress, Judge John S. Foster, of New York, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge for that State, vice Judge McAllister, resigned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1863. THE SENATE CONFERENCE AND PENNSYLVANIA. The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting reports on the relative condition of the steamers *Delaware* and *Pennsylvania*.

KANSAS AND THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY, &c. At the unanimous request of the Kansas Legislature, the Senate has agreed to a resolution, and in regard to public lands.

THE ACCOUNTS COMMISSIONERS. Mr. HARRIS, (rep. of N. Y.), presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New York relative to the accounts commissioners.

THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA. Mr. WALKER, (rep. of Va.), presented a resolution from the constitutional convention of West Virginia, asking the Senate to ratify the constitution of that State, and also resolutions asking for an appropriation in compensation for the emancipation of slaves in West Virginia.

THE PAYMENT OF CREDITORS FOREIGN. Mr. COLLAMORE, (rep. of Va.), called up the resolution relative to the payment of foreign credits in gold, and offered a substitute as amended by Congress, and took such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED. THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. COLLAMORE, (rep. of Va.), offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Surge General to submit to the Senate, as soon as he shall be ready, the material proposed by him for the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, and such other medical statistics as may be prepared in his office, for the use of the Surge General.

MR. McCLELLAN, (rep. of Cal.), called up the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

MR. FORTNEY, (rep. of Mass.), offered an amendment providing that the men employed to construct the road be enlisted in military or naval service, and be controlled by the military or naval authorities.

MR. WALKER, (rep. of Va.), thought this a very extraordinary amendment to place these men under military law.

MR. FORTNEY replied that it was the only way men could be controlled, they being beyond courts and civil jurisdiction.

THE PROPOSITION OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTES AND COINS. Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Mass.), introduced a bill to provide for the circulation in the United States of the notes of the so-called National Bank. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MR. LATHROP, (rep. of Cal.), introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MR. LATHROP, (rep. of Cal.), introduced a bill granting lands to Kansas to indemnify her citizens for their losses under military law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Economic Anarchy. The debates in the British Parliament on that portion of the Queen's speech which refers to the civil war in this country will not mitigate the bitter some entertained here of the unfairness and hostility of British statesmen in our regard. While we must accord to the Queen the fullest credit for the sincerity of the regret expressed by her at the existing condition of things, it is impossible to delude ourselves with the conviction that this feeling is in any degree participated in by those who took the leading part in these discussions.

When we find the ministerial and opposition leaders—Karl Russell and Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons—declaring it utterly impossible that the Union should be restored, and predicting for us a future of turbulence and anarchy, we are induced to ask to whom this result, if it be ever realized, will be mainly owing? Has the policy of non-intervention, on which they congratulate themselves, been fairly and honestly carried out? Has it not, in fact, operated more to our prejudice than open hostility? Were they in some degree, and we could have inflicted injury for injury, and compensated ourselves for the aid furnished to the rebels. By their connivance with the agents of the latter they have caused us as much damage as if they were openly at war with us. They have not only permitted the South to be freely supplied with arms, ammunition and clothing, but with privates to prey upon our commerce—a proceeding utterly at variance with the laws of nations. The risk and cost of an armed intervention they leave to the French Emperor, of whose designs, as developed in the celebrated letter to General Forey, they have long been cognizant. It is the old story of the monkey employing the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire—an ignoble part for the rulers of a great nation to play.

It remains to be seen whether Louis Napoleon will persevere in fulfilling the role thus assigned to him. Lord Derby admits that recognition of the Southern confederacy necessarily involves an armed intervention in its support, and that Great Britain is not prepared to participate in such a proceeding. She therefore leaves to the French Emperor all its risks, and stands by ready to reap all its advantages. It is possible that, blinded by his ambition, he will continue to ignore the perils foreseen by his astute ally, and plunge France into a protracted and costly war with us. Of one thing he may rest assured: she will leave him to flounder his way unaided through it.

The professions of regret and sympathy that are habitually expressed for us by English and French statesmen in the discussion of American affairs are all twaddle. It is certain that neither Lord Derby nor Russell has any feeling of this sort. None are more desirous of seeing the great republic broken up. And yet we are entitled to better treatment at the hands of the public men of both countries. France in her revolutions, and England in her troubles in India, not only found on our part no disposition to take advantage of them, but met with ready sympathy from us. Of the three great maritime Powers, Russia is the only one that has manifested a really friendly and cordial disposition towards us since the commencement of the war. Her good offices and belief in our reintegration are all the more gratifying in view of the great part that she herself has to play in the future. She no doubt feels that our destiny, like her own, will carry us to a higher point of power and glory than any that we have hitherto reached, and that we shall each, on our respective continents, exercise an all-controlling influence.</